

HOW OUR FREE AND INDEPENDENT COUNTRY IS GOVERNED.

The following admirable article in the Baltimore American presents, unfortunately, too true a picture of the mode which public opinion is manufactured...

The Absurdity of Congressional Protection Demonstrated by the Past.

The manner in which justice, both at the North and the South, is administered by Congress, should certainly furnish the South the fully of calling upon Congress for protection in the Territories...



CAROLINA WATCHMAN. SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1855.

CROSS MARK.—Please look out for the cross mark. It is given to remind you of the expiration of your year, in order that you may renew your subscription...

THE WHIG PARTY.

The old whigs of North Carolina, who have remained constant to their ancient faith through all the adverse fortunes of their much abused but most pure, righteous and deserving party...

but when I saw the "Centinel," I threw it back and got paper from another place. I assert no body shall get an entry by reading it, if I can help it.

"A FAIR STATEMENT."

There are some things the editor of the Fayetteville Carolinian has thrown in under this caption which we ought to notice. He accuses us of meddling in a matter between it and the Register...

Now, so far as the question of intermeddling is concerned, it does seem to us the Carolinian has no just ground of complaint. It began that game—'By if it had not, it is by all means an open question whether we had not a better right to comment on what the Carolinian was publishing against one of the candidates of the Whig party...

There is another point in the Carolinian's "fair statement" which claims our notice. It makes the impression that we bear the character of a fighting man. It says—"from the reporter of Bruner as a pugilist in his own town, &c."

From the Wilmington Herald. Extract from a letter received by a Merchant of this place, dated Salisbury, Aug. 2d, 1855.

Your favor is to hand. We are obliged to you in Charleston at the same price, but the freight on our place is \$10 per bid. of 150 gallons; and from your place here it is some \$17. So, you see, we cannot buy in your place.

The above speaks for itself; and we call the attention of our Railroad Directors, and officers interested, to the matter.

Surely our Railroads can afford to carry a hogshead of molasses from Wilmington to Salisbury, as cheap as South Carolina Railroads carries it from Charleston.

This consumer says he can buy his molasses as cheap in Wilmington as he can in Charleston, but that the freight by Railroad is so much higher on our's, than on the South Carolina Roads, that he is forced to buy in Charleston, though who, perhaps, is willing, or even anxious, to trade with home people.

At our end of the line, the Superintendent is engaged upon a revision of the tariff of charges, and we understand it is his desire and intention, if possible, to put down the rates on molasses at as low a figure as he consistently can.

N. C. & Atlantic Railroad.—The last Legislature, we see by the "Laws," directed Hon. Henry T. Clark and Hon. Thos. Settle, Speakers of the two Houses, to appoint four commissioners to make an examination into the affairs of this Road. The commissioners are authorized to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses on oath, &c; and the Sheriffs of the State are to execute any process issued under penalty of \$500.—Witnesses not attending to be fined or imprisoned.

Rolls.—We have had most delightful showers of rain all through this region of country, and even to "coming out" beyond expectation. Health of the people pretty good, so far as we can hear.—Business quiet.—All well reading.

Congressional Vote.

We give below, for reference and comparison, the vote for candidates for Congress in this State at some former elections. We have copied votes in 1855, 1857, and 1859, so as to present, as soon as possible, the latest vote in the different Districts.

Table showing Congressional Vote for the First District in 1858 and 1859, listing candidates like Curran, Cannon, and their respective votes.

Table showing Congressional Vote for the Second District in 1857 and 1859, listing candidates like Hyde, Bowdler, and their respective votes.

Table showing Congressional Vote for the Third District in 1855 and 1859, listing candidates like New Haven, Brantwick, and their respective votes.

Table showing Congressional Vote for the Fourth District in 1855 and 1859, listing candidates like Wake, Franklin, and their respective votes.

Table showing Congressional Vote for the Fifth District in 1857 and 1859, listing candidates like Person, Caldwell, and their respective votes.

Table showing Congressional Vote for the Sixth District in 1857 and 1859, listing candidates like Stokes, Poyth, and their respective votes.

Table showing Congressional Vote for the Seventh District in 1855 and 1859, listing candidates like Catawba, Gaston, and their respective votes.

Table showing the Fourth District in 1857 and 1859, listing candidates like Brantwick, Cannon, and their respective votes.

Mr. Owen's School.—The examination of this school took place on Wednesday last. As a whole, it reflected credit upon Mr. Owen. He possesses rather uncommon qualifications as a Teacher...

The exhibition, by the pupils of this school, at Murphy's Hall, on Wednesday evening, was quite interesting. Speech after speech, of all shades, varying from very grave to gay, and from the sublime to the ridiculous, interspersed here and there with a dialogue, and fired by the exhilarating tones of the Band (Brass and String), and the hearty cheers of the audience, it formed a scene that kept people in their seats until 11 o'clock.

THE FIGHTING EDITORS.

Men and women will be in the fashion. It has become fashionable over in Virginia for editors to take a half at each other, and go to the field of blood; and some of our North Carolina Editors seem disposed to follow the example.—Now Virginia or Virginia seldom do anything, which we consider would be specially creditable to Carolina or Carolina; and we are more than willing that she should have the special honor of having in charge of her press, during Editors. We have better things of North Carolina Editors.

One or two weeks since Mr. Sinclair abandoned last week, that Mr. P. J. Sinclair, senior editor of the Fayetteville Carolinian, accompanied by his friend, Mr. W. B. Smith, of the Northern Polit, had visited that place for the purpose of settling an editorial difficulty with Mr. J. J. Bruner, editor of the Salisbury Watchman.

We observe that the Banner is entirely silent about it, and so is the press generally. We notice that Messrs. Sinclair and Smith, have been cutting passing around, dropping in to see the editor here and there, and slowly moving towards home like it might boys, who had been off upon some mischief.

My deeply regret the affair, as it can do none of the parties any good. Both of them are avowed men, good citizens and good editors, and under ordinary circumstances, possible men, but under the excitement of a political campaign, get out of temper. Now editors allow themselves too much range in a campaign, to attack, abuse and retort upon each other. Believing that the public will charge it to the account of professions of honor, they go on, far and beyond, in the result. Lawyers quarrel and abuse each other and do not fall out, because it is one of the tricks of the profession, and why not editors? The cases are different. What is said does not last, but what is written is for all time and eternity.

This difficulty should have been settled amicably. If Mr. Bruner made an unjustifiable attack upon Mr. Sinclair, he owed it to Mr. S., to himself, to society, and to the profession, to make the amende honorable; but if Mr. Sinclair was the aggressor, he had no right to demand a retraction without first admitting his error. But Mr. Bruner's error did not justify Mr. Sinclair's challenging him to the field of blood. Duelling is a crime—a violation both of the laws of God and man—even the sending or accepting a challenge is an infraction of that law. The public press should be a guardian of the law and a conservator of the public morals, therefore editors should not be law-breakers. If other men in secular vocations may avail themselves of the wicked, immoral and lawless use of force, in settling their disputes, why should we not do the same? We are not in the habit of settling our disputes by force of arms, but we are in the habit of settling our disputes by force of the pen. Far better settle such matters by a goodly, well lettered man, than by a wicked, ill lettered man. We are not in the habit of settling our disputes by force of arms, but we are in the habit of settling our disputes by force of the pen. Far better settle such matters by a goodly, well lettered man, than by a wicked, ill lettered man.

War with the United States Wished for by Mexico.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, in writing from Mexico, says:

"The tendency of affairs is growing more positively and directly towards a war with the United States. That is, a certain party in Mexico are bound by all their strength to bring about the occupation of this republic by American troops. The immense contracts which were filled and paid for during Scott's invasion; the oceans of money then expended; the prevalence of law and order, and the better times generally, have not been forgotten, and speculators here are just as anxious that such times should return, as the same class of speculators are in the United States. The large sales of flour, grain, grass and animals, beef, and in fact every thing for cash; at greatly enhanced prices, are just as desirable now as they were then, and the beneficiaries there are working for a war now. They are the men who are constantly irritating these people against us, in hopes to produce acts which we cannot overlook and must avenge."

Terrible Affray in the Ohio Penitentiary.—Two Men Shot.—A most unfortunate tragedy was enacted at the Ohio penitentiary. Two of the convicts, named W. H. Shade alias Richard Dort, sent from Summit county, July 5, for grand larceny, for one year, and John Sweeney, from Erie county, for burglary and larceny, sentenced March 14, for one year, working on the North side, took advantage of an apparent remission and made a rush for a corn-field near by. But half a score of watchful eyes were upon them, and the guards knowing that as soon as they started in pursuit there would be a general stampede of the whole party, raised their pieces, loaded with buck shot, and sent a volley after the fugitives, which brought the striped gentlemen to the ground covered with wounds. They were picked up and conveyed to the hospital, when Dr. Hamilton, prison physician, made examination, and found that Shade had a shot in each leg, and one through the back, the ball lodging just behind the heart. Dr. H. thinks him mortally wounded. Sweeney was shot in the legs, and through the neck, the ball making a ragged and ghastly wound, just missing the jugular. Although suffering greatly, Sweeney is not so seriously hurt as his comrade, and will probably recover. Doubtless, this prompt action on the part of the guards, stopped in the bud a concerted plan, by which fifty men hoped to escape from their bondage.

Barbarous Treachery for the British Army.—The disposition of the Zouaves and Turcos into the French army, and their successes against European troops, have excited the British government to attempt the organization of similar corps from their colonies in the West Indies. Some time ago the Black soldiers in Bermuda were disarmed, a la Zouave, we now see the Department for the transportation of three thousand Jamaica negroes to England. These arrived, they are to be drilled in the use of the latest and most destructive patterns of small arms, and trained to serve the new rifle cannon. When this new squad has been incorporated with the army it will doubtless be followed by others, and the English will have a black division which will cope in barbarity and ferocity at least, with the Terros.

A Good One.—Alapaugh, of the Sentinel, is, in some respects, a right clever fellow, we think, judging him from an acquaintance formed at Lexington, some year or two ago, when Mabry's horse happened to be so crowded as to render it necessary to double his friends in the bed.

Alapaugh, is tall, and limber, and was doubled in with us, one night, and we had a time with him. The Patriot may call him "spelling clerk," or what not; but we shall nevertheless have our own likes and dislikes.

Farmer from Davis County.—"Have you done with this paper?—I see here an account of — meeting, and I want to see what was done."

By standard.—You'll have to window-cloze and draw on your imagination if you get a true account from that sheet."

Remarkable.—We learn from a gentleman, well acquainted with the facts, that some time in March last, an old gentleman, residing for many years in Davie, was sitting in his house, a few feet from an open window, when a dove flew in and alighted on his shoulder. He kept his seat, but called to his daughter, who was in an adjoining room to come quickly. She came to it; and pointing at the bird, he told her to take it off and put it in a cage, and take care of it as long as it lived. She gently lifted the bird off, and caged it as directed, her father remarking to her, at the time, my race is nearly over, I shall die in two weeks. He was then in ordinary good health; but, strange to say, he died that day two weeks. The bird is yet in its cage, and in the possession of the family, who regard it with feelings of peculiar sadness.

The Slave Trade at the North.—A letter to the New York Times says that there are at this time two vessels sitting out at Salem, Massachusetts, for the slave trade on the coast of Africa. The principals in this affair are New York Merchants, who have forwarded to Salem \$20,000 in specie as the pecuniary equipment of the vessels. This is not the first instance in the last three months, it is stated, of such an enterprise at Salem. The writer very correctly remarks that if the Government really wishes to stop this infamous trade it must look North as well as South, and to those small New England ports as well as to New York and New Orleans.—There will be no difficulty, he says, in identifying the craft at Salem.—Fay. Observer.

The Superior Courts.—The Fall Circuit, we learn, have been arranged as follows:

- Edenton, Judge Manly.
Newbern, Saunders.
Raleigh, Shepherd.
Highboro', Dick.
Wilmington, Caldwell.
Salisbury, Heath.
Morganton, Bailey.

THE STATE FAIR.—Col. David Outlaw, of Bertie has consented to deliver the address at the next annual meeting in October next of the State Agricultural Society.—Raleigh Standard.

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